





September 19, 1839.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

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the case, and not compelled to pay my bill, will be considered competent to meet the wants of the public, in the department it is intended to occupy; and they will imitate my example.

O. E. T. with a heavy heart concurred in, in case of any difficulty.

The book contains more than 400 crowded pages in crown 8vo, on good paper, and illustrated by many engravings. It is at a low price, who those who desire to possess it, will be deprived of the privilege.

*Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, with a Life of the Author, and various Excerpts. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theol. Sem. at Andover.*

The long expected work has just been issued from the press, of the Rev. J. M. Peck, delivered an excellent Address before the Temperance Society, and such other citizens as could obtain admittance to the Meetinghouse. It was well received that a great number associated themselves together on the spot, to the *Jacksonville Temperance Society*.

On Thursday morning, the Illinois and Morgan County Union celebrated their anniversary in conjunction with each other. We shall endeavor to give an account of this interesting celebration next week, together with that of the Anniversary of the Illinois Branch of the American Education Society, which was held on Tuesday evening.

Several appropriate Addresses were delivered at both these meetings.

On Thursday afternoon the Illinois Branch of the American Lyceum celebrated its anniversary at the Meetinghouse.

Several interesting communications were read by the members. Various other important meetings were held, but we have not space to mention them at this time.

*AUGUSTA COLLEGE, (Ky.)—The commencement of this institution was held on the 16th ult., and well attended. Sixteen young gentlemen delivered orations, and received the first degree in the arts. The degree of A. M. was conferred on four graduates in course. That of L. L. D. was conferred on Hon. John Boyle, of Kentucky, and Hon.*

*The Rev. Joseph L. Thompson, late Professor of Mathematics, has been elected successor of Dr. Quiter.*

of the kind ever before witnessed in Illinois. Our limits forbidding giving even a brief sketch of the many interesting meetings which have been attended by crowded audiences, we must be content with briefly alluding to them, reserving our other remarks, as we hope to make, to another occasion. On Tuesday the ceremony of inaugurating the President of the College took place, which was performed by the Hon. S. D. Lockwood, in a very appropriate manner. At the same time the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant was inducted into the office of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. After a Latin Oration, delivered by John Russell, Esq. of Greenfield, which we shall probably notice hereafter, President Goodrich pronounced his inaugural address. During its delivery, which occupied one hour and a half, not a sign of dissatisfaction was manifested—the audience seemed highly delighted.

Wednesday was Commencement. On Wednesday evening the Rev. J. M. Peck delivered an excellent Address before the Temperance Society, and such other citizens as could obtain admittance to the Meetinghouse.

It was well received that a great number associated themselves together on the spot, to the *Jacksonville Temperance Society*.

The Bill to abolish the punishment of death for forgery, was passed in the House of Commons on the 31st July. A Committee was appointed by the House of Assembly to consider the Bill, and a third time in the House of Lords on the 1st, and passed.

M. Courtney then moved for a return of the date of the ratification, by the Great Powers, of the treaty of the 15th November, 1831, with reference to Belgium which was agreed to without any observation.

*Glasgow, July 30.—New cases of Cholera 50, died 23, recovered 31. July 31st, new cases 70, died 27, recovered 18. Aug. 1st, new cases 70, died 24, recovered 25. Aug. 2d, new cases 61, died 25, recovered 24. Aug. 3d, new cases 62, recovered 24. Aug. 4th, new cases 129, died 41, recovered 22. Total 325 cases, 1025 deaths; 935 recovered.*

The German papers state that Mahomet Ali is to be crowned King of Egypt by the Sheriff of Mecca, in his quality of Prince of the Religion of Mahomet.

Several regiments and reserve companies have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Ireland forthwith.

Admiral Lord Gambier has received from the King a Furlish's baton, as admiral of the Fleet.

Accounts from Frankfort state that a report prevailed there that the Austrian Government had discovered through their diplomatic agents, that there was a private understanding between Prussia and Russia, to take away the preponderance she has in Germany, and that Prussia wants to proceed to Washington immediately, where they expect to find Mr. Pedraza.

By this arrival private letters have reached N. York as late as the 14th August. It appears that several more states, garrisons, and towns, had seconded the wishes of General Santa Anna, and the garrison of Vera Cruz, in favor of the return of Pedraza, to occupy the Presidency in place of Bustamante.

From this intelligence, it would appear that the government of Bustamante was near its termination, and the complete success of Santa Anna may be announced by the next arrival.

*THE WIGE ISLAND COLONIES.—On the 3d of August, the House of Commons having gone into Committee on the West Indies Relief Bill, Lord Althorp said that "the object of this bill was to carry into effect the promise, made by His Majesty's Government to those colonies which should adopt the order in council,—namely, that some species of fiscal relief should be granted to them for so doing."*

*The question in this instance was, whether the house were willing to appropriate the money for the colonies to carry into effect measures the object of which was to maintain the condition of the slaves in the two colonies. If the house should do so, the charge would devolve on this country to carry such measures into effect would not be very great, and it would be only for a limited time. The sum of £57,000 would be all that would be required to be given to those colonies, as the proportion which it may be deemed necessary should contribute to the payment of their internal expenses.*

*After some opposition, particularly from Mr. Hume, the proposition of the committee was agreed to, ayes 51, nays 20.*

*FRANCE.—M. de Chateaubriand is on the point of quitting Paris again for Switzerland. He seems quite disgusted with every thing and body here, and it must be confessed, that the treatment he has lately experienced was enough to turn him out of the country.*

*He has, however, a confidential communication, relative to the Duchess de Berri,*

*which he has no desire to be implicated in her affairs, and who treacherously availed himself of these confidences, so far as to say that he should be arrested and examined under pretense that he (M. de Chateaubriand) was co-operating with the Duchesse.*

*PORTUGAL.—It is believed that if the king of Spain should attack the infant Dom Miguel, that France and England will intercede with the Duke of Braganza to elect a Governor.*

*PROVIDENCE.—Sept. 14th, 2 cases, 1 death.*

*NEW YORK.—The malady is fast declining, and nearly all the cases which occur may be traced to the improper use of death. Deaths last week, between 125 and 150; the preceding week they were 210.*

*BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Between the 6th and 12th inst. 11 deaths.*

*TRENTON, N. J.—Sept. 8th, 5 cases, 3 deaths.*

*NEWARK, N. J.—Sept. 8th, 3 cases since the 20th ult.*

*BERGEN, N. J.—Deaths by cholera from July 15th to Sept. 9th, no far short of 80.*

*RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Sept. 8th, 8 cases.*

*BALTIMORE.—Sept. 11th, 20 deaths; 12th, 25 deaths; 13th 17 deaths.—The Gazette of a late date remarks, that the number of deaths by cholera continues to decrease rapidly.*

*WASHINGTON.—Sept. 12th, new cases 19, deaths 8. Numbers reported said to be too low. Sept. 13th, new cases 16, deaths 8.*

*GEOGETOWN.—From the 1st to the 9th inst., 44 deaths. Those by the Cholera not distinguished from the others.*

*ALEXANDRIA.—Sept. 11th, 2 cases, 1 death.*

*RICHMOND, Va.—The Richmond Whig, of the 12th inst. says, "The cholera is in Richmond. Six ascertained cases have occurred since Friday, all blacks, and all terminated fatally. The cases which have occurred, have all been extremely malignant, killing in from 3 to 8 hours."*

*NORFOLK, Va.—Sept. 7, interments 3; Sept. 8th, interments 4; Sept. 9th, interments 3; Sept. 10th, 1; Sept. 11th, 2.*

*HAMPTON, Va.—A large number of the black population, and several respectable and valuable citizens have fallen victims to the disease.*

*SMITHFIELD, Va.—The cholera has appeared here. It is said there were 11 deaths within 48 hours.*

*ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—In all 76 cases, 10 deaths.*

*UPPER CANADA.—The York, Cobourg and Hamilton papers represent the disease as spreading into most of the districts of the Upper Province, which is very fatal. In York and Hamilton, and its places adjoining, it is raging with unabated violence. The last Cobourg Star says, "During the past week, no fewer than four tavern keepers have fallen victims to it, between this place and the township of Pickering. In Peterborough, many fatal cases have occurred.*

*DR. COX.—comprising a full account of the various Schools and Seminaries in the United States.*

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*DR*

## POETRY.

## RESIGNATION.

By Bishop Ken.  
My heart shall burn, Lord, thy will attend—  
Ambitions only, never to offend.  
O keep my will meek, dutie, and sedate,—  
The sun is a serene or stormy state;  
O Father, choose what thou wilt have me,  
In danger, or secure, envied or free;  
In consolation, or affliction grief,  
Worthy, or destitute of all relief;  
Give life or death, give health or a disease,—  
Success or disappointment, pain or ease,  
I'll welcome e'en deserts when I pray,  
Nor murmur at denial or delay;  
Sens perception, torture, or disgrace,  
I gladly will thy best rest cross embrace,  
"Tis by thy gracious will my martyr bleed,  
And thy supports their agonies exceed.  
Thou, Lord, not I, will suffer the distress,  
While on twain with thine armes we coalesce.

I choose my God; all then shall be profited;  
My poor deat's—in time, place, manner, kind.  
I'll welcome sheen, in which I shall expire:  
Christ-like resign'd to die, is my desire:  
In these alone my spirit is at rest:  
They will be done. The will is ever best.  
I'll from my bosom all self-will expel—  
Self-will, the fruitful sin which peoples hell:  
In the blest saints, in all the hosts divine,  
Throughout all heaven, there is no will but Thine!

## THE HEART.

The heart—the gifted heart—  
Who may receive its depths to human sight!  
The softness of its love—the grandeur of its might.  
Like the seat of light,  
The blushing of all affections sweet;  
It smiles where friendship is—  
It glows where social feelings meet.  
"Tis Virtue's hallowed flame—  
'Tis Freedom's first, best, and noblest shield!  
A strength that will remain,  
When grosser powers and feebler spirits yield!  
It is Religion's shrine,  
From whence our holier aspirations wing;  
Where joys, which are divine,  
And hopes, which are of heaven, alone may spring!

## MISCELLANY.

## THE DEMAGOGUE.

Meanly ambitious of public trust, without the virtues to deserve it; intent on personal distinction, and having forgotten the ends for which alone it is worth possessing them; who, in their conceit, are too fond to pander to every vulgar audience, to provoke every popular error, to chime in with the dominant party, to fawn, flatter and deceive, and become a demagogue. How switchet is that poor being whose hands on the people's favor! All manliness of principle has been lost in this long course of meanness; he is very truth, a most strange phenomenon—an invincible come—a potent, relentless and capricious enemy, striking blows in the dark, and mocking at our efforts to evade its force or depose its fury. The anticipation of it seemed to haunt the public mind like a spectre, and to call for a series of futile measures, which, though they did not entirely contrabated; and even now that we have seen the monster, this impression has almost the vague, unreal character of a dream, so much was it as aspect at variance with all else which presented itself to our sober sense. Let us consider the facts. The average mortality of the city is estimated at 20,000 deaths. During the week ending August 1st, the number was 21,000. That which followed, 22; and the last week, which ended September 1st, 17, making a total of 66, which, compared with 84, the average for the three weeks, shows how much more healthy than usual our city has been during this period. Yet, within this same period, four individuals have died with cholera, marked by all the symptoms which characterize this eastern disease, and which, according to it, to our knowledge, on this side the Atlantic; having the same avoidable causes, exhibiting the same peculiar evasions, the spasms, the collapse and asphyxia, all strongly and distinctively marked, as not to be mistaken by the most careless observer. All these cases, it is to be observed, terminated fatally. We have heard of two cases of spasmodic cholera which have been lost in this long course of meanness; some few others, which are comparatively rare, or if, as numerous as usual, far less grave and fatal. Of the 66 deaths, already mentioned as constituting the mortality for those three weeks, three only are of dysentery, and one of cholera. In the mean time, however, it is not to be interesting to remark, that the number of deaths for the three weeks ending Sept. 1, 1832, was 89, of which 50 were of cholera, and falls unpealed, never to rise again. And can this be the lot of him who has been here trained to admire and love high-minded excellence—who has been taught by high classical authority to regard with the same fearless and unmovable indifference, the stern countenance of the tyrant and the wicked ardor of the multitude, and who has learned from a yet higher and holier authority, to hold fast on "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, to abhor that which is evil and cleave to that which is good?" Believe me, however, this is no fancy picture. The original may be found in the world every day. Nor will it surprise those who have had occasion to see how the vain heart is swoln, and the giddy head turned, how honest of purpose and manliness of spirit, are perverted by popular applause. It is but the first step that costs. Once yield to the suggestion, that a little deceit or prevarication, a slight sacrifice of principle and independence, a compromise of conscience in matters not absolutely fundamental, will be excused, when the immediate gain is obvious and the end in view important, and the downward path becomes easy. Then, as we go on, more and more, until, in its descent, it reaches the very abyss of vulgar trading, intriguing, electing, office hunting politicians. If in this lowest depth a lower deep can be found, none of us, I am sure, have the curiosity to explore it. [Hon. Mr. Gaston's Address.]

**DEAFNESS OF THE AGED.**—Nothing is more common than to hear old people uttering querulous complaints with regard to their increasing deafness; but those who do so are not, perhaps, aware that this infirmity is the result of an express and wise arrangement of Providence in constructing the human body. The gradual loss of hearing is effected for the best purposes; it being intended to give ease and quietude to the decline of life, when any noise or sounds from without would discompose the enfeebled mind, and prevent peaceful meditation. Indeed the gradual withdrawal of all the senses, and the decay of the frame, i. old age, have been wisely ordained in order to wear the human mind from the concerns and pleasures of the world, and to induce a longing for a state of existence.

[Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.]

**EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE.**—The measures adopted by the Legislature of Boston, in sending those who are found interloping on the streets to labor on the works at Fort Warren, seem to be with the general commendation of the press, and we presume of the community. But if those who sold these unfortunate men the means of intoxication, with the almost certain knowledge of the result, were, for a short season, to share in their labors at the fort, how far would it be from "equal and exact justice?"—Journal Humanity.

How to cook RICE.—A writer in a Baltimore paper furnishes the following receipt:

Rice is generally recommended to be used, in lieu of vegetables, during the prevalence of the Cholera, but few persons are acquainted with the proper mode of preparing it for table; you will confer a favor by inserting the following receipt as practised in Carolina.

1st. The Rice must be thoroughly scrubbed and rinsed, in several waters, until the floury particles, which are often sour or musty, are entirely removed.

2d. A handful of salt should be thrown into a pot of water which must boil before the Rice is sprinkled in.

3d. The Rice should be boiled steadily twenty minutes, by the watch; the water should then be poured off, and the rice covered and set close to the fire to steam, for ten minutes.

Thus prepared, and eaten with gravy, milk, butter &c. Rice is one of the most digestible articles of food in nature; but if, on the contrary, it be badly cooked, few substances are more apt to disorder the alimentary system. There are two extremes to be avoided.

1st. It ought not to be eaten if at all raw. This state is detected by crushing a few grains between the fingers; if a small chalky lump is found in the centre of the grain, the rice is not sufficiently cooked. But on the other hand it cannot be too dry or grainy, by which I

mean separated.—The philosophy of this last point is two-fold; 1st, unless the water absorbed in the boiling process is evaporated, the stomach would be surcharged with fluid. 2d. If the grain be not separate, in other words, if rice is eaten in a starchy pastelike form, the gastrick juices cannot penetrate it readily. I have often heard my dispept friends, who had been ordered to eat rice, complain that it disagreed with them, until I communicated the above receipt.

**MÉCANIQUE CELESTE.**—Mr. Bowditch, of Boston, who is now engaged in translating Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste," in numerous parts of the first astronomical of the age. The last number of the London Quarterly Review thus speaks of our illustrious countryman:

"The name of Bowditch is well known, and his performances, though what we do say must be short, are not to be despised. His translation of Laplace's 'Mécanique Céleste,' accompanied throughout with copious running commentaries, which save for eight months of gigantic labour, and is certainly one of which, from what we have heard, has reason to conceive of the popularity and diffusion of mathematical knowledge on the opposite shores of the Atlantic, we should never have expected to have found originated—or, at least, carried into execution, in that quarter. The first volume only has as yet reached us; and when we consider the great difficulty of printing works of that nature, we may say, that the expense of publication, and the cost of paper, which we had to bear, were not to be despised. We were not surprised at the delay of the second. Meanwhile, the part actually completed (which contains the first two books of Laplace's works) is, with a few slight exceptions, just what we could wish to see—an exact and careful translation into very good English—exceedingly well printed, and accompanied with notes appropriate to each part, which leave no step in the text of most unexplained. Every page is marked with a large number, and the margin is filled with marginal notes of explanation, rendered unobtrusive. To the student of 'Celestial Mechanism' such a work must be invaluable, and we sincerely hope that the success of this volume, which seems thrown out to try the feeling of the public, both American and British, will be such as to induce the speedy appearance of the second, and that the third will not be long delayed. The attention of Parents, Teachers and School Committees, is respectfully invited to the above work, which has been but about ten years in preparation."

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For further particulars inquiry may be made of Samuel Tabin, Esq., 18 South Market street, Boston, or of the subscriber on the promise,

Sept. 5. —————— ALBERT SMITH, Principal.

**ACCIDENT.**—An accident occurred on the 7th inst. at the Baptist Meeting house in Lynn. Mr. Duxbury, a carpenter, while at work near the roof, was precipitated, by the slipping of a board, to the ground, a distance of about twenty five feet, and a bundle of shingles, from the same height fell upon his breast. He is in much injured that it is not expected he will recover.

On the 30th inst. Mrs. Graham, wife of Mr. Robert Graham, of Dorchester, went out, leaving her young son, aged about two months asleep in the cradle, with a small boy to watch him. When she returned, the boy was pulling the child from a kettle of boiling water, which was hanging on the fire. The child was so much scalded as to live only seven or eight hours.

Eight head of cattle, the property of Mr. Lemire Stone of New Milford, were recently killed by lightning. When they were all lying in a ditch, the bolt struck the ground about six rods from the animal, and the entire flock of cattle filling the interval was equidistant from each other. They were near a tree, which, it seems, the electric fluid first descended.

**HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**—**Beveridge-Street, No. 12, corner of Bulfinch Place.**

**M.** R. BROWN respectfully informs his parents and friends, that the Fall Term of his School will commence on the first Monday in September. The system of Education pursued in the various branches of English literature, also in the ancient and modern languages. In the principal school, the number of pupils is limited to twenty-four, and conducted by a Female. Terms of tuition per quarter, in the preparatory school for boys, over two and under six years of age, \$4 per month; and for girls, \$3 per month. Principal School, for instruction in English branches, Latin and Greek, \$10 per month; French and Spanish, \$9 per month.

Boston, Aug. 22. t. JOSEPH BROWN.

## WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN.

**T**HE TRINITY Academy will commence on Monday, the 5th of September. The terms of tuition are \$100 per month, and \$100 per year. The Academy is under the care of Mr. CYRUS HOLMES, a well qualified and approved Preceptor. Those pupils who shall be admitted into the Academy, will be required to pay \$10 per month, and \$100 per year. The Faculty will consist of six Professors, and every pupil will be under the constant supervision of Board \$150 per week, and tuition \$4 per quarter. WARREN FAY, Secy. Charlestown, Sept. 2, 1832.

ALBERT SMITH, Principal.

CHARLES KIRKMAN, Secretary.

CHARLES KIRKMAN, Secretary.</p